**MORE EXERCISES 8\_KEY & EXPLANATION\_ĐÁP ÁN & GIẢI THÍCH**

**A. NỘI DUNG**

***Choose the word that has the underlined letter pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. experience /ɪ/ **B. regularly** /e/ C. evening /ɪ/ D. retire /ɪ/
2. A. games /z/ B. lawns /z/ C. homes /z/ **D. students** /s/

***Choose the word that has different stress pattern from others.***

1. A. remote **B. orphan** C. enough D. retire 2-1-2-2
2. **A. comfortable** B. retirement C. disaster D. donation 1-2-2-2
3. A. handicap B. charity C. organize **D. together** 1-1-1-2

***Choose the correct answer that best fits the blank or is closest in meaning to the underlined word/phrase/given sentence:***

1. Each nation has many people who voluntarily take care of others.

A. bring along B. get on with C. keep up with **D. look after**

mang theo hoà đồng theo kịp chăm sóc

1. To do the work for a humane society is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendly B. mutual **C. voluntary** D. thoughtless

thân thiện lẫn nhau tự nguyện vô tư, khg quan tâm

1. We decided not to travel, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the terrible weather forecast.

**A. having heard** B. to have heard C. having been heard D. to have been heard

Perfect participle/gerund (having + V3/-ed), perfect infinitive (to have + V3/-ed) diễn tả hđ/việc xảy ra trước. Ngoài ra các em ôn lại V+to-infinitive / V+V-ing cả active & pasive

Giải thích tương tự cho các câu 9🡪14

1. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party, but it was impossible.

A. having gone **B. to have gone** C. having been gone D. to have been gone

1. I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him at the conference.

**A. having seen** B. to have seen C. having been seen D. to have been seen

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in dark colors, the room needed some bright lights.

A. Having painted B. To have painted

**C. Having been painted** D. To have been painted

1. The stockbroker denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the secret business deal.

A. having informed B. to have informed

**C. having been informed** D. to have been informed

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the party, we could hardly refuse to go.

A. Having invited B. To have invited

**C. Having been invited** D. To have been invited

1. Tom made a bad mistake at work, but his boss didn't fire him. He's lucky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a second chance.

A. having given B. to have given

C. having been given **D. to have been given**

1. The house was built of wood, so it was clearly a fire risk.

A. Building of wood, the house was clearly a fire risk.

B. **Built of wood, the house was clearly a fire risk.** Participial phrase diễn tả lý do/nguyên nhân, ngoài ra câu này ở thể bị động nên phải dùng past participle (V3/ed)

C. Being clearly a fire risk, the house was built of wood.

D. The house was built of wood in order to be clearly a fire risk.

1. She became tired of my complaints about the program. She turned it off.

A. The program made her become tired of my complaints.

B. Turning off the program, she became tired of my complaints about it.

C. Although she became tired of my complaints about the program, she didn’t turn it off.

D. **Becoming tired of my complaints about the program, she turned it off.** Giải thích tương tự câu 15, nhưng là câu chủ động nên dùng present participle (V-ing)

1. Cindy said that “I haven’t seen John since last month.”

A. Cindy said she hasn’t seen John since the previous month. Khg đổi thì

**B. Cindy said she hadn’t seen John since the previous month.**

C. Cindy said she wasn’t seen John since the previous month. Sai thì, sai động từ

D. Cindy said she doesn’t see John since the previous month. Sai thì, sai động từ

1. The little boy said “two and two make four.”

A. The little boy said that two and two made four.

B. The little boy said that two and two have made four.

C. The little boy said that two and two had made four.

**D. The little boy said that two and two make four.** tường thuật điều luôn luôn đúng khg cần đổi thì

1. “I certainly help you tomorrow,” said Tom to Helen

**A. Tom promised to help Helen the day after.**

Câu nói của Tom là lời hứa 🡪 tường thuật bằng đt promise

B. Tom announced that he would help Helen the day after

C. Tom asked if Helen wanted him to help her the day after.

D. Tom told Helen to help him the day after

1. Peter said to them: “Don’t leave the room until I come back.”

**A. Peter told them not to leave the room until he came back.**

Tường thuật câu mệnh lệnh, áp dụng TELL + O + (NOT) TO-INF

B. Peter told them not to leave the room until he comes back. Khg đổi thì

C. Peter told them not to leave the room until they came back. Sai ngôi thứ

D. Peter told them not to leave the room until they come back. Sai thì + ngôi thứ

**Paraphrasing :**

* Các câu sau đây áp dụng participial phrase để rút gọn các mệnh đề phụ, mệnh đề thời gian, mệnh đề lý do/nguyên nhân (when …, after…, as …, because …), quan hệ nhân – quả ( …, so ….), thứ tự thời gian trước – sau ( …, then …)
* Dùng present participle (V-ing) nếu 2 hđ/việc (hầu như) diễn ra cùng lúc; như câu 21, 22, 28, 29, 30
* Dùng past participle (V3/-ed) cho cấu trúc bị động (câu 23)
* Dùng perfect participle (having + V3/-ed) diễn tả hđ/việc xảy ra trước (câu 24, 25, 26, 27)
* Chú ý : rút gọn theo cách này chỉ khi các hđ đều cùng 1 chủ thể, nói cách khác, các mệnh đề đều cùng 1 chủ ngữ
1. When she saw the dog coming towards her, she quickly crossed the road.

🡪 Seeing **the dog coming towards her, she quickly crossed the road.**

1. As I didn’t have a credit card, I found it difficult to book an airline ticket over phone.

🡪 Not **having a credit card, I found it difficult to book an airline ticket over phone.**

1. Keith spent a lot of time filling in job application forms because he was unemployed.

🡪 Unemployed, **Keith spent a lot of time filling in job application forms**

1. I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk.

🡪 Having **done all the housework, I went out for a walk.**

1. After Lucy had done all her shopping, she stopped for a cup of coffee.

🡪 Having **done all her shopping, Lucy stopped for a cup of coffee.**

1. Because the postman had been bitten by our dog twice, he refused to deliver our mail.

🡪 Having **been bitten by our dog twice, the postman refused to deliver our mail.**

1. We had spent nearly all our money, so we couldn’t afford to stay in a hotel.

🡪 Having **spent nearly all our money, we couldn’t afford to stay in a hotel.**

1. Because Sam didn’t want to hurt her feelings, he didn’t tell her the bad news.

🡪 Not **wanting to hurt her feelings, Sam didn’t tell her the bad news.**

1. Because the little boy believed that no one loved him, he ran away from home.

🡪 Believing **that no one loved him, the boy ran away from home.**

1. Because I was walking quickly, I soon caught up with her.

🡪 Walking **quickly, I soon caught up with her.**